THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1900. Telephone Calls. Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms 8 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL. one month. Daily only, three months ally only, one year bally, including Sunday, one year. WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier ... Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts WEEKLY

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places: XEW YORK-Astor House and Fifth Avenue CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel.

The lynching in Virginia has one unusual feature-the white man who was a party to the murder for which the negro was hung was strung up to the same tree.

It appears that over \$50,000,000 was subscribed in this country for the British war bonds, and the allotment to Americans is \$3,000,000. Money knows no international

should bring out better talent than the delirious Golden. His story is not creditable to the notorious reputation of Attorney

If Congress has a right to take action to put an end to martial law in Idaho, it certainly has a right to inquire if popular government has been overthrown in Kentucky by such methods as the Goebel law

In his speech in Boston Secretary Long asked what the Democratic party had done to entitle it to the government. Thus far no Democratic paper or assistant Democratic organ has attempted to make an

The Democratic convention in Allen county adopted a platform in which the name of Bryan does not appear, and Judge Zol lars presided over it. Is the judge the anti-16-to-1 aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor?

The policy of protection is based on th duty of protecting American industries labor and wages, against those of foreign countries. It cannot be twisted or stretched to justify protecting one part of a common country against another.

It is a singular fact that while a faction of small Americans are doing all in their power to prevent the extension of American territory and ideas foreigners are expressing alarm over the growth of American influence and trade.

The advocates of unrestricted trade be tween the United States and Porto Rico would like to have somebody at Washington explain why a policy which it is conceded is inevitable and must come in year or two should not begin at once.

There seems to be a scheme on foot to prevent the renomination of Shively for Governor. First, he is mentioned as Mr Bryan's running mate, and second, South Bend dispatch announces the can didacy of Judge Howard for Governor.

The man O'Malley, who shot an ex-alderman in a Chicago saloon while disputing about a disreputable candidate, was a Democratic candidate for state senator in 1894. He had shot at several men and killed one before his latest victim, yet he is a potential man in his ward and has a "pull" with care a straw whether there is a duty on

The constant improvement in the values of cattle, hogs and horses must remind e who are selling them that the 16-tostandard would deprive all farm products of the then existing value are not the brand of prophets in whom they car take stock.

Imagine, if imagination is equal to it such a harangue as that of Senator Tillman, a few days ago, delivered in the British Parliament, pending the settlement of a form of government for a newly acquired British possession. In fact, imagine, if you can, any waste of time in speechmaking on either side

If the Senate and House cannot agree on any other compromise in the Porto they might get together on the ident's urgent recommendation in last December, when he said "plain duty" to grant the Porto Ricans free trade with the United States Taking a stand on the President's message could hardly be called backing down,

The City Council of Chicago has passed an appropriation bill for the current year Tribune says "authorizes exditures aggregating \$3,112,594 in excess of the estimated largest possible receipts can secure during the year from water fund." The tax-eaters seem to have the taxpayers by the throat.

A somewhat remarkable story is pubeffect that Senator Allen will minated for President by the Populists in May, to the end that Mr. Bryan may not be called upon to accept the nomination and the platform. Into the Democratic platform made in July some appronitiative and referendum will be Thereupon Senator Allen will debut, unfortunately, Mr. Bryan made a Populist platform for himself at the Democratic convention in Nebraska last

the large newspapers of the country instead of to the President." This is largely mosphere and local sentiment of Washingnewspapers make public sentiment, but they do reflect it, and public men should not forget it.

THE CARNEGIE PROFITS. The Pittsburg Dispatch of Saturday gives some facts regarding the Carnegie iron abled that monster combination to realize years. As a matter of fact, the specific duties on all grades of iron and steel imposed by the Dingley tariff are much lower than those of the Gorman-Wilson tariff, present price of pig iron in Liverpool the there is little difference in the prevailing prices in England and the United States. When we have them to spare we sell pig iron and steel rails in Europe. These facts from the market reports show that the tariff has no more to do with the price of iron than it has with the price of wheat. The statement of the Dispatch shows that

while others must pay \$4 a ton for coke in the vicinity of Pittsburg, the Carnegie Company supplies itself at \$1.25 a ton, and paid last year but \$1.35 a ton when it was worth \$3 in the market. Consuming last year, according to the statement of Mr Frick in his suit, about 2,250,000 tons, it does not take a very shrewd person to discover that the saving of the company on coke the company but 6 cents to mine its ore a parallel road to the mines if the price of shipping, eighty miles from the mines to Duluth, is not reduced, the company gets contract with the Rockefeller Steamship to carry several million tons of the Carsteamship line organized by the company carries the rest of the ores at less than 50 cents, when lake rates are several times higher. All the shipyards on the lakes are building ore ships for the Carnegie companies. Owning immense docks at the saves the usual dock charges of 20 cents a ton for ore. By contracts with the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, which will be in force for years, the Carnegie ores are shipped from the lake to the furnaces at 53 cents a ton. Over one local comes away from them. Roads are operated for rebate purposes from the coke region to the furnaces, while gas from the company's own wells costs but 5 cents a thousand cubic feet. "Other equal advan-

tages," says the Dispatch, "are enjoyed." In this connection it may be added that the Carnegie iron companies have always made money. The lowest annual earnings for twenty years were those of 1894, when the profit was \$5,000,000. That was in 1894, when its greatest rival, the Illinois Steel Company, now a part of the Federal Steel Company, lost \$1,780,000. The Dispatch, at the close of this interesting statement, need not be regarded as a prophet when it

It is believed that with all these facilities bound economically under one head, with ownership and possession guaranteed forever, the new Carnegie Company, with its immense and economically operated steel plants and blast furnaces, will be able to defy the world for an indefinite time on the question of price. Pittsburg will remain upreme as the steel dictator of the world

Unquestionably the tariff years ago encouraged and protected the limited and small companies which constitute the monster Carnegie Company of to-day, but as long ago as 1889 Andrew Carnegie declared that the rates of the Gorman-Wilson tariff law were ample. That was before the Mesaba ores were opened up and before the company had made its contracts as they now exist with transportation companies. To-day the Carnegie Company does no iron or not. The captains of industry, the Carnegies, the Fricks, the Schwabs and others, with rarer genius to conceive and execute, have made the Carnegie Company as it stands now the czar of the iron-making world. It is not a monopoly. Others can carry on large operations, but the Carnegies can make the world's prices

THE ELIMINATION OF ENGLISH

HISTORY. One need not be an admirer of Great Britain or of the characteristics of th ment and people, Great Britain and th British have constituted an important factor in the affairs of the world for many hundred years. To acquire a knowledge of the history of European nations for five hundred years must involve much about Great Britain. To leave all allusion to England and the English people out of history of Europe would cause confusing blanks. Many leading events would be lef allusion to the British people and their achievements were eliminated. As a government Great Britain has done much that merits the condemnation of Americans. Its treatment of the American colonies was course during the war for the Union in respect to the Lincoln government entitles it to the censure it has received. For years agents meddled many more which can be made, cannot a potential factor in the world's affairs for many years, or that, when the balance is struck between its commendable and its unjust acts, it compares favorably

This, however, is not the opinion of Trus tee Keating, of the Board of School Trusteez in Chicago, who has been able to have dropped from the supplementary reading of the schools. Hereafter no English history will be read in the schools of Chicago. This is equivalent to prohibiting the reading of the history of any period of Europe. If Trustee Keating should urge the teachouldn't do it again, is reported | the history of England. The Englishman

know something of that illustrious Irish-Order of Hibernians in Chicago, should lead him to insist that only American history shall be taught in the schools of that city, he would find it impossible to elimbeing compelled to run his blue pencil through whole chapters of essential Amercan history. This would be the case be cause the achievements and the experience of any one nation must be closely related to those of the nations with which they in contact. Any elaborate history o the American Revolution must present the conditions in England during that period. If we should begin an American history so far as it related to New England must show that Governor Bradford, Englishman, laid the foundation of fre government in this country. Indeed, early history of Indiana must deal with the British. George Rogers Clark and Wil liam Henry Harrison would be deprived of part of their fame if no English history should get into our local histories.

Trustee Keating has derived some notoriety by being able to induce the board to which he belongs to drop all English his tory from the schools of Chicago, but if he carries out his scheme to a logical conclusion the young people of the great metropolis of the West will have little knowledge of the world's progress.

OUR NEIGHBOR ON THE NORTH. An article in the Sunday Journal contained information regarding the extent and resources of the Dominion of Canada that will surprise most people. The facts stated are not new, but they are of a kind that are not exploited much in this coungreatness and possibilities of their own country that they have not much time to surprise most people to learn that the area of Canada is 46,000 square miles larger than that of the United States and Territories, including Alaska: that it contains extensive deposits of every known mineral, including inexhaustible supplies of coal and iron: that its wheat-growing belt is probably the most extensive and productive in country would support 1,000,000,000 people, considerably more than ten times the present population of the United States.

It should be the policy of the United States to cultivate friendly and profitable commercial relations with present great lead over Canada, yet the latter is a country of great possibilities. There has always been more or less of a latent feeling that eventually it would become a part of the United States, either by gravitation, annexation, conquest or voluntary action of the people. This feeling has not been strong, but it has existed. It found expression in a foolish resolution regarding the Monroe doctrine in the St. Louis platform of 1896 which said: "We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants." That is a pleasant enough dream to indulge, but a great political party should not put dreams in a declaration of principles. Canada was never as loyal to the mother country and government as she is to-day, and never with better reason. The time may come in the distant future when, having outgrown colonial limitations, the development of national individuallty and the law of national growth will lead her to seek independence, but in that event she will probably become a separate nation, rather than a part of the United States. Recent events, however, indicate that such a possibility is very remote. Meanwhile the interests of both countries require that the United States and Canada should be good neighbors and cultivate as friendly relations as possible.

The element of improbability in the testimony of Golden in the trial of the Republican officials at Frankfort on Saturday Is so great as to make whatever he may say valueless. For instance, take his statement to the effect that the armed men were kept in Frankfort to go into the legislative hall and "clean out," that is, murder enough of the Democratic members to give the Republicans a majority in the House, And this, Golden asserts, was a conspiracy in which Governor Taylor, ex-Governor Bradley, Secretary of State Powers and other prominent Republicans were engaged. On its face the idea of such a conspiracy is into this alleged conspiracy are men of more than average intelligence, and some fairs; yet this testimony connects them with a conspiracy so preposterous and imnsane scheme who does not know that if such an assassination of Democratic members of the House as Golden relates had been undertaken it would have been traced to them, and, instead of helping their cause, would not only ruin it, but brand knew, as every man of any sense knows Kentucky would be their friends. The alcoholism collapsed three times while tellting this improbable story.

When Mr. Lala, a Filipino, went to Boson to lecture he was waylaid by Messrs Atkinson, Garrison and Winslow, of the Anti-imperialist League, who took him their headquarters, where they undertook lent tirade he broke out in protest an asked them if a Filipino should give then lessons in patriotism. Then he went or anti-imperialists very largely responsible

large space in the affairs of England are Mr. Lala, "and I have learned to know Irishmen. If Trustee Keating should de- and appreciate the sterling worth of Amersire the pupils of the schools of Chicago to | icans. I believe that nothing could be better for my country than the protecting expect nothing from the rule of such a his insincerity by selling himself to Spain." they do not know the difference between a Filipino and a Tagalo. Mr. Lala, a native, knows what he is talking about, and so does Bishop Potter, who has studied the majority of the Filipinos are friendly to us ready to come under our government," is the bishop's declaration.

> A bill, has been introduced in the United States Senate appropriating \$20,000 for the benefit of Mary E. Shufeldt, a niece of Rear Admiral Shufeldt, for services rendered by her in assisting in the negotiation of a commercial treaty between the United States and Korea and other services rendered as secretary to the admiral while he was engaged in diplomatic duties for the government. If the bill passes it will be the first case on record in this any other country of a woman being compensated for such a service.

The War Department has ordered transport to be put in readiness to convey the new Philippine commission to Manila and they will sail from San Francisco or April 15. It is expected the work of organizing a territorial government will be gun immediately upon their arrival in the island. The commission consists of William H. Taft, of Ohio; Gen. Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee; Dean C. Worcester, of Michigan; Henry C. Ide, of Vermont, and Bernard Moses, of California.

The Paris exposition will not open for several weeks, but already the city is filling up with people attracted by the hope of employment. The consuls of different countries report many cases of persons thus attracted who have become stranded after their resources were exhausted, and the authorities say the city is full o swindlers and sharpers. Exposition history seems to be repeating itself.

The American Sugar Refining Company, known as the sugar trust, is compelled t make a statement of its condition to Massachusetts. The report for 1899 shows that the trust expended about \$4,000,000 of its reserve to keep up the fight with its com petitors. As this is regarded as the mos favorable statement the officers of the company could make, the trust stocks will continue to fall.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Reciprocity.

One-sided benefit, you see, is just the thing that cannot be; if Briton teaches Kruger, lo! Oom Paul has virtues he can show.

Misery Loves Company.

Be thou inconstant, dear; I will not grieve If by all men my own hard fate is won; Nay, shall I e'en find laughter up my sleeve, When others feel thy whim as I have done. The Transformation Artist.

Her portrait's finished, and she will not pay-And is it, then, dead loss? I guess not-say, A shepherdess I'll make her-here some cows. And there beside her silly sheep shall browse.

The Most Palpable Product. "Kentuckians haven't anything big to brag

"Oh, yes, they have." "What?"

players."

"Their big stock of brag."

The Penitential Mystery. "We had a delightful euchre yesterday." "A euchre? In Lent?" "Yes, but it was highly disciplinary, you know; the hostess announced that she wouldn't tell until the end of the game whether the elegant prizes went to the best or the worst

Of the Rubaiyat.

The Shah of Persia says that Dick Le Gallienne 's a learned brick, Because he has great Khayyam done In his pink-chintz translation. So far, so good; but not for me Dick's sugary revision be-Old Fitz shall be my choice for aye, E'en though old Omar passed him by.

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES

Every newspaper in Indiana ought to urge the passage of the Loud bill. The abuse at present in the mail service is simply outrageous. The Loud bill should beme a law immediately.—Fairmount News Manufacturers of hot-air furnaces are also to hold a convention in Kansas City in July. If they get there about the 4th they

may find some new things in the hot-air line of which they never dreamed .- Lafayette Call There are indications that Senator Pettigrew is meditating, and there are other indications that, as soon as they have an opportunity, the people of South Dakota will give him still further time and an addi-

tional reason for reflection.-Marton Chron-The Democrat who thinks Indiana can be in the Democratic column this fall should open the door of the closet and take a peep at the skeleton therein. He will then be in a frame of mind to give the subject decent deliberation.-Farmland Enter-

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy audaciously charges Rev. Sheldon with cribbing one of its productions without credit. We knew that this particular kind of thievery was practiced within easy walking distance of Muncie, but we had no ideas that any editor would indulge in it in the name of the Master.-Muncie News.

Maude Adams is to be represented as a fitting type of the American girl in a gold statue to be exhibited at the Paris exposition. The change from a silver statue of Ada Reham at the world's fair to a gold statue of Miss Adams at Paris is truly significant of our present golden prosperity.-Lafayette Courier. The Hon. Alonzo Greene Smith, who was

made attorney general of Indiana as a reward for his forcible capture of the lieutenant governor's chair, is about making Democratic speeches on the Constitution. He ought to be with the Goebelites in Kentucky, where his instincts and sympathies belong.—Shelbyville Republican One good thing, at least, is coming out of this Porto Rican question. The Constitution of the United States, which has been a

"lost art" to Democracy since the days of

Jackson, is being unearthed by that party

and critically studied. Education comes high, but perhaps the Nation will be the gainer .- Starke County Republican. Because there was a slight difference of opinion among the Republicans in the Democrats began to gleefully shout, but they soon discovered that it was another case of "hollering" before they get out of the woods. The Democrats will have to

get something more substantial to bank

upon than expected Republican division

before they will have any chance to win. -New Albany Tribune. The soul-stirring news that Mr. William Jennings Bryan still favors 16 to 1 is like throwing a pail of ice-cold water in the faces of the Democrats who had hoped to kiss and make up. It only goes to show what would happen if Bryan were made President. It proves conclusively where the country would be plunged if the gentle-man mentioned sat in McKinley's place. entiment of the country we should go to for centuries. The men who have filled a country on and off for twelve years," said the keynote of warning to the Eastern

Democrats. Mr. Bryan can't drop the 16-toidea. It is his last lone chance of holding together the Populists, Democrats and freesilver Republicans. Other planks in his platform are subservient to free silver.

-Hammond Tribune. The Chicago Times-Herald publishes ong list of Republican and independent periodicals, including some of the leading papers of the country, which are vigorously opposed to the Porto Rican tariff With these papers arrayed against it, there is no wonder that the Republican majority in the Senate hesitates to pass the bill in order to stand by the administration and preserve harmony in their party.-South Bend Times.

Mr. Macrum has broken out again, and now it seems that one of his reasons for displeasure in his position at Pretoria was that a scheme he had for peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic was not encouraged. He was playing a great game of diplomacy, and his ability was not recognized. Still the young man is to be heard by a congressional committee about those envelopes, and he may be satisfied with one more opportunity to be in front of the grand stand .- Terre Haute

The Nebraska Democratic platform, which is said to have the indorsement of Mr. Bryan, is being severely criticised even by the friends of the Nebraskan as catering too strongly to the populistic element. There is considerable basis for the charge. But Mr. Bryan is nothing if not persistent, and he shows no disposition to take a backward step even when, as is the case this year, opportunity offers itself to take advantage of Republican dissensions. Bryan is still for free coinage, and not so very still at that.-Anderson Bulletin.

The term "free trade," when applied to traffic between one part of this country and another part, is a misnomer. It applies to traffic between any part of the territory under control of the United States government and some foreign country. If the Island of Porto Rico belongs to and is under control of the United States government it is, to all intents and purposes, a fractional part of this country. If that be rue-and no reasonable person can truthfully dispute the proposition-the idea of subjecting its people to a tax burden not borne by and never before imposed upon the people of any other part of this country is exceedingly repugnant to one's sense of right and justice. The average voter doesn't stop to discuss legal and constitutional questions, but he has a well-defined opinion of fair play, and his sympathy is almost invariably with the under dog in a fight.-Angola Magnet.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There are two well-known families in Devonshire, England-the Carews and the Carevs-and it is said that the members of Carew family pronounce the name 'Carey." while the Careys call themselves "Carew.

General French, who relieved Kimberley, so far as looks go, is very far from being an ideal cavalryman. He is short, square and broad, and is anything but graceful in the saddle. Nonetheless he is a most skillful horseman and a hard rider, and his endurance is said to be remarkable.

It is said that society women in Vienna have become so addicted to the American game of poker that the police sent warnings to the clubs that the game must not be played. Later the women discovered that their own husbands had betrayed them, in despair at not being able to stop the gambling by other means.

"A western Kansas paper tells of a man who claimed he was too poor to take his home paper," says the Hoisington Dispatch, "but all the same he read a notice in a down East paper telling how to prevent a horse from slobbering and sent \$1.50 for the recipe. When the \$1.50 worth of information came it said: 'Teach your horse to spit.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor tells that the late G. W. Steevens had always twelve waifs and strays under his care-six boys and six girls. They were collected from all the dark corners of the world, from slum and alley, from workhouse and thieves' den, from parents that were drunken, and from parents that had fled. And under the care of Mr. Steevens and his wife they were trained to capacity and honesty.

Mme. Rejane's failure to appear at the Theater d'Ecoles, Paris, in her famous character of Madame Sans Gene was due t appears, to her discovery on opening her trunks on her return to the capital that all of her magnificent gowns had been ripped to shreds. The wardrobe thus ruined was worth more than 40,000 francs. The actress believes that a member of her own company-a jealous woman-is responsible for

the act. Sir Thomas Naghten Fitzgerald, whose offer of three months' service in South Africa has been accepted, is the acknowledged head of the surgical profession in Australia. His private hospital, on the summit of Melbourne's western hill, is one of the landmarks of the city. He has been surgeon in ordinary to a succession of Victorian viceroys, and that fact, in combination with his professional eminence led to his knighthood three years ago.

A Mecca for homesick women is the American Woman's Club, in Berlin, which was organized five years ago by Mrs. M B. Willard. Although designed originally to aid women students in that city, its scope has widened, and it is now open to all American women who are in Berlin for any length of time. The clubrooms are at Kleiststrasse 11, Berlin W., and the read ing room, which is furnished with th leading American periodicals, is open to every one. There is a library of eleven hundred volumes, which are loaned to members of the club without charge. There are lectures on German literature and art and classes in German. Every Saturday afternoon resident American girl serve tea at an informal reception in the

When Ethel sings, the faithful dog Runs howling to the cellar door. And piteously whines and begs That he shall not be tortured more. The family cat seclusion seeks Far underneath the guestroom bed, The poor canary 'neath his wing Forlornly hides his little head.

When Ethel sings, the passers-by Upon the sidewalk stop and look, Thinking perhaps the hired man Is roughly murdering the cook. The neighbors shut their windows tight. And join in saying bitter things; The whole community, in fact. Is deeply stirred when Ethel sings. -Somerville Journal.

CARNEGIE AND FRICK.

Neither Carnegie nor Frick appeared to be anxious to open the big jack pot, and wisely decided to pull the stakes.-Omaha The signing of the new stock certificates

the Carr gie-Frick treaty of peace .- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Frick's and Carnegie's agreement has been reached for Republican benefit through the mediation of syndicate-savior Hanna.-St. Louis Republic.

It is reasonable to expect that Mr. Car-

might be called the formal ratification of

negle and Mr. Frick will henceforth be bound together with hoops of steel of their own manufacture.-Boston Herald. Carnegie and Frick did not have much trouble in coming to terms when the former saw that the industrial supremacy of his great steel company was seriously threatened by Frick and his associates.

-Buffalo Commercial

and Frick made \$40,000,000 last year on an investment of \$50,000,000. The secrets that have been shut up through the influence of the Republican managers must have been racy indeed .- St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Philanthropist Carnegie retired from business some months ago when he had euchred his partner, Frick, out of several

millions. When he was called to time and

made to disgorge he re-entered business,

It is now an open secret that Carnegie

taking Frick in with him as a partner. -Memphis Commercial-Appeal. Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick have set good example in making peace rather than fighting their way to each other's pockets through the courts. They have compromised with at least \$100,000,000 at stake.

Why can't men whose differences are measured by \$50?-Springfield Republican "Everything from the ground to the finshed product" is the spirit of the deal, as one enthusiastic dealer exclaimed. The exanded octopus is not porcine in its feelings or purposes. It is like the old man who said: "I do not want the earth, but just only the land that joins on a —Werthington Times.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Shirley and Villette in the Haworth

Edition of the Bronte Novels. Following "Jane Eyre." "Shirley" "Villette" come next in the fine "Haworth edition" of the novels of the Bronte sisters now being issued by the Harpers, Saxon may understand them, it is probable Mrs. Humphry Ward contributes an in- | that we shall have no clearer glimpse into troduction to each of these two novels, as | these Oriental mysteries than those affordto the first, and in both she is appreciative ed by Lafcadio Hearn. He has awelt in and sympathetic, and free from the touch | the land of the cherry blossom until he has of condescension which was suggested in absorbed the dreamy atmosphere, and her treatment of "Jane Eyre." "Shirley" was first published in 1849, two years after i is a congenial environment, and his poetical the appearance of "Jane Eyre," and was | temperament manifests itself with a freewritten under most depressing conditions. The author's dissipated brother Bramwell roundings. His latest volume, "In Ghostly had recently died, and though in a sense | Japan," is a series of sketches, of Japanese this was a relief, yet the family affection | legends, of descriptions of things and had been strong and she felt the tragedy | events, with accompanying philosophical Emily failed in health and in three months | which forms the opening chapter has a died of consumption; the second sister, Anne, soon followed, leaving Charlotte In the intervals of leisure during the illness of her sisters and in the early months after their death she sought distraction in the writing of "Shirley." To the natural | no beaten path, and the way was over an impossibility of keeping her usual mental endless heap of tumbled fragments that poise and vigor are due certain artistic defects in the story-a story, however, which has great merits and which Mrs. Ward says is a greater favorite with the majority of English readers than is "Villette." "Untoward circumstance." adds Ward, "makes 'Shirley' less than a masterpiece, distracts the thinking brain and patient hand, is the parent here and there of blurs and inequalities. But this is, so to speak, an accident. Grief and weariness of spirit dim the clear eyes or mar the utterance of the story teller from time to time. But the steady growth of genius is there all the same. 'Shirley' is not so good a story as 'Jane Eyre,' but it contains none the less the promise and potency of higher things than 'Jane Eyre'-of the brilliant, the imperishable 'Villette.' " Over "Villette" Mrs. Ward grows as nearly enthusiastic as a writer of her restrained temperament may. She reviews having all their wants provided for by the characters and characteristics of the human hands they can no longer take any book in some detail and expresses the de- care of themselves. They have degenerauthor's masterpiece. She quotes a curious criticism by Harriet Martineau in which that writer complains of the treatment | without effort-such an existence, says Mr. in the novel of love and intimates that it justifies a charge of coarseness. Ward explains this on the ground of Miss Martineau's provincial puritanism and goes | early stage of that degeneration would be on to say with discrimination: "The truth is, of course, that it is precisely in and through Charlotte Bronte's treatment of passion-mainly, no doubt, as it affects the woman's heart and life-that she has earned and maintains her fame." She [Mrs. Ward] then goes on to discuss the secret of the success of women in fiction during the present century and reaches the conclusion that whereas in other fields of art they are relatively amateurs or on sufferance, in fiction they are the equals | lords of death and darkness. All life that of all the world, accepted, discussed, analyzed by the masculine critic with precisely the same keenness and under the same canons as he applies to Thackeray or Stevenson, to Balzac or Loti. In the novel they are recognized "masters of those who know." "Why?" she asks, and ceases to be used under the stimulus of answers her own question: "Because the one subject which they have eternally at command, which is interesting to all the world and whereof large tracts are naturally and wholly their own is the subject of love-love of many kinds, indeed, but preeminently the love between man and woman. * * * The modern mind craves or knowledge and the modern novel reflects the craving, which, after all, it can never satisfy. But the craving for feeling is at least as strong, and above all for that feeling which expresses the heart's defiance of the facts which crush it, which dives, as Renan says, into the innermost recesses of man and brings up or seems to bring up the secrets of the infinite. Tenderness, faith, treason, loneliness, parting, yearning, the fusion of heart with heart and soul with soul, the ineffable illumination that love can give to common things and humble lives-these, after all, are the perennially interesting things in life; and here the women novelists are at no disadvantage. Their knowledge is of the center; it is adequate and it is their own. This Haworth edition will consist even volumes. The next in order will be "The Professor" and those following the works of Emily and Anne Bronte. The books are very handsomely printed, bound and illustrated, and will be a desirable addition to any library. For certainly what-

ever may be said of books once popular that have ceased to be read, the novels

of Charlotte Bronte, at least, belong to the list of books that live. Outside the Radius. A gossipy charwoman and an inquisitive housekeeper are supposed to furnish W. Pett Ridge material for a series of short stories that are more interesting than the name, "Outside the Radius," indicates. The title, however, applies to the placethe Crescent-a village in the environs of London, just outside the radius of the great metropolis. It is a place of villasbit of lawn surrounding them-that rent for \$150 to \$200 a year. Their occupants belong to the middle class of English society. They are mostly lawyers, brokers, merchants and manufacing and return in the evening. A few are three are spinsters, who visit London town at least twice a year to draw the interest on their consols. The people of the Crescent being well-to-do, keep housemaids, nurse girls and other servants, and it is from them the housekeeper gets the material, or the foundation rather, of the author's stories. W. Pett Ridge calls himself a bachelor, but he writes more like a woman than a man. In fact, the imaginary bachelor should be called the "mother of the village," for he is the confidant of everybody. No trouble develops in any houseold but he is consulted. In closing his description of the Crescent the author says: "Many in the Crescent flatter themselves that they do not know the people next door, and they state this with pride, as of battles. New York: Charles Scribner's though it made them worthy of the Vic- | Sons. toria cross; but their servants are acquainted, and this does just as well. Besides there is Mrs. Lade (the charwoman.) There is also my old housekeeper. No need to lift the roofs of the houses to find comedy and drama when Mrs. Lade and my housekeeper are able to exchange information; I am always quite sure that whatever may happen in the Crescent unknown

to my old housekeeper is not worth know There are fifteen stories or sketches in the book, including the description of the Crescent. "The Education of Mrs. Gregory" is one of the best. Robert Gregory, member of an aristocratic family and an employe in one of the government offices, weds a girl beneath his station in life. They rent one of the Crescent's villas. The young man's female relatives undertake to educate his wife in the ways of society. They call at her home, but never invite her to theirs. Their lessons are taken good naturedly at first, but after a time the young wife becomes disheartened and finally resolves to free herself of the almost daily hectoring. The next day the ladies' hansom stops at the steps, as usual. but the housemaid has received instructions and they do not enter. This is what happens: "Mrs. Captain Burleigh and the sister stepped out of the hansom. Mrs. Captain Burleigh gave her usual advice to the cabman on the proper treatment of of the story-he can hardly be called a hero driving horses. They walked up to the door of No. 38. Knocked. Door opened. 'Mistrss's compliments,' said the servvant breathlessly and exultantly. 'Mistress' compliments, and she can't see yo The ladies are astonished, and after an argument with the girl, return home in

an angry frame of mind. The young wife is not bothered again. Although she has dismissed her teachers, she determines to improve herself intellectually. and studies hard, with her husband's assistance, takes lessons in elocution and deportment, and, under the spur of ambition. becomes an accomplished woman. Some of her husband's relatives call and are surprised at her knowledge and conversational powers. They return home with a story that is at variance with the report spread by the two self-constituted mentors who met a rebuff a year or more before. Soon young Mrs. Gregory receives an inows them her education has been comleted. She writes a polite note of de

seems to know a great deal about love for a bachelor. Most of his stories have a moral which can be applied according to the bias of the reader. The book is published in America by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

In Ghostly Japan.

Until some native Japanese genius shall arise who shall be able to portray the life and soul of his people so that the Angloamong the natives until he is of them. It dom not possible to it in less favorable surhis going. Next, her brilliant sister and poetic comment. The "fragment" It grew dark as they climbed. There was rolled beneath the foot. They climbed hour after hour, and as dawn came in the east it was revealed to the youth that the mountain on which he stood was a monstrous, measureless heap of skulls and fragments of skulls and dust of bone. The youth was filled with terror. "I fear!" he exclaimed "unutterably I fear. There is nothing but the skulls of men." "A mountain of skulls it is," responded the guide. "But know, my son, that all of them are your own Each has at some time been the nest of your dreams and delusions and desires. Not even one of them is the skull of any other being, All-all without exceptionhave been yours in the billions of your former lives." There is a chapter on incense, the manner in which it is used and the legends which have clustered about what is really an institution, so universal is the use of incense in Japan. There is a curious chapter on silkworms, in which the author draws a comparison between the Christian heaven and the state into which the worms have come. After centuries of ated, they have had all desires gratified the struggle for existence is at an end; they have peace, immunity from strife, pleasure Hearn, as we pray to enter into when we pass from this life. In such a heaven he thinks we would degenerate, and adds: "An represented by total incapacity to help ourselves-then we should begin to lose the use of our higher sense organs-later on the brain would shrink to a vanishing pinpoint of matter; still later we should dwindle into mere amphorous sacs, mere blind stomachs. Such would be the physical consequence of that kind of divine love which we so lazily wish for. The longing for perpetual bliss and perpetual peace might well seem a malevolent inspiration from the feels and thinks has been, and can continue to be, only as the product of struggle and pain-only as the outcome of endless battle with the powers of universe. And cosmic law is uncompromising. What ever organ ceases to know pain-whatever faculty pain-must also cease to exist. Let pain and its effort be suspended, and life must shrink back, first into protoplastic shapelessness, thereafter into dust." has adopted, to a certain degree at least, Buddhist ideas, and he avers that Buddhist ideas of heaven, which make the place or state one of development and effort, are far more logical than ours. Buddhist doctrines are touched upon in other chapters, but whatever subject this author takes up he is sure to make interesting. The book, like his earlier works, repays reading. Published by Little, Brown & Co.,

How England Saved Europe.

After some interval Volumes II and III

of this work have followed Volume I, and the work will be completed by a fourth volume yet to be issued. Its title and subtitle are "How England Saved Europe-Story of the Great War, 1793 to 1815." The author, W. H. Fitchett, B. A. LL. D., seems to have been mindful of Macaulay's statement that "A people which takes no pride in the notable achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants," for he is the author of "Deeds that Won the Empire" and other works dealing with the achievements of Englishmen. "How England Saved Europe" tells how she fought and finally conjuered Napoleon Bonaparte, thus saving Europe from his ambitious designs. Volume I dealt with the military operations in the early years of the war between England and France. In the second volume the subject treated is "Nelson and the Struggle for the Sea," from the confederacy of the northern powers, March 4, 801, to the outbreak of the peninsular war, May 30, 1808. The condition of the English army about this time was a record of stupid blunders, which were redeemed by her ships at sea, under the command of Nelson and inspired by his genius. England had no army capable of withstanding Napoleon, and France had no navy to cope with that of England. The volume closes with the practical extinction of the last eet of France as a fighting III opens with the war of the peninsula of Spain against Napoleon by the combined forces of Spain and England, under the command of Wellington. The different campaigns of Wellington against the French are described with a dramatic fervor, and they developed his great ability in molding the ineffective Spanish and Portuguese troops into hardened veterans, which, with the assistance of the British troops, defeated the splendid troops of France and drove them with great slaughter from the peninsula. This volume closes with the storming of San Sebastian, in August, 1813. The author has a fine narrative and descriptive style, and the completed work will be a valuable addition to the historical literature of a most interesting period. The different volumes contain numerous portraits, facsimiles and plans

A Man's Woman.

Frank Norris, author of "Moran of the Lady Letty," "McTeague" and "Blix"-all offered to the public within two years-has produced a fourth novel. In "A Man's Woman" he gives full sway to his propensity for technical realism. The herome is a wealthy young woman who has withdrawn from fashionable society and has bea trained nurse. She was a large muscular Amazonian sort of woman, handsome, of course, though the description is not convincing, and strong-willed and obstinate. She is precisely what a "man's three men are more or less deeply in love with her. The fact that she is a nurse gives opportunity for a detailed description of the removal of a diseased hip boneclinical particulars ordinarily to be had in the pages of medical books. Two cases of typhoid fever later come under her attention and that of the author, and so graphic are his accounts that the reader is almost aware of the smell of iodiform and other antiseptic solutions. The "man" -is an Arctic explorer-a giant of a creature with low, narrow brow, small head, a bull-dog jaw and small, distorted eyes. He is, in short, a brute, and is consistent n character throughout; but, notwithstanding his unpleasing physical features and equally unattractive manner, the men in his party are represented as worshiping him, while the heroine turns from her other lovers and is won by the sheer will power manifested in his jaw, which happens to be stronger than her jaw. The earlier chapters of the book are devoted to scenes in the neighborhood of the north pole, and the hideous suffering endured by the men, most of whom die under it, are depicted in the author's most vigorous style. Like "McTeague," it is extremely unp its realism, but in spite of the chapters de scribing actual things it is less convincing than "McTeague." That book has a force which compels attention while it repeis by its coarseness, but "A Man's Woman" does not show the same strength. And yet i has in its pages enough of the true elist's quality to cause regret the author lacks the refinement which prevent him from dwelling upon facts of